

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

California Horse Racing Board



HORSEMEN'S HANDBOOK
CONCERNING
MEDICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

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CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

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MEDICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Amplifying and interpreting the Rules and Regulations of the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) under authority of The California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Division 4, CHRB Rule 1855.

CHRB RULE 1855 - MEDICATION PROCEDURES AND RELATED INSTRUCTIONS

The Board may issue orders governing medication procedures and related instructions, which orders amplify the provision of this article.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Honorable Gray Davis, Governor
Honorable Ralph Scurfield, Chairman
Honorable George Nicholaw, Vice-Chairman
Honorable Robert H. Tourtelot, Member
Honorable Joseph B. Fenley, Member
Roy C. Wood, Jr., Executive Director
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for

CALIFORNIA RACE TRACKS

FOREWORD

This booklet is intended to provide participants in the horse racing industry assistance in complying with CHRB rules and regulations relating to medication procedures. It should answer most questions concerning medication rules and procedures in California, however, this should not stop you from consulting the official veterinarian or the practicing veterinarian you employ regarding medication rules and issues. **This booklet does not supersede the CHRB rules and regulations.**

CHRB medication rules and regulations are written to protect the integrity of horse racing, to guard the health of the horse and to safeguard the interests of the public and racing participants through the prohibition or control of all drug substances, medications, or other substances that might be administered to a race horse.

Everyone in horse racing is expected to abide by the rules and regulations and the orders of the CHRB and its appointed officials, and the conditions set forth by the officials and management of the racing associations. Licensees are presumed to know the rules and regulations of the Board. Copies of the rules and regulations are available from the CHRB office at the track or may be ordered from CHRB's Headquarters office at 1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95825.

The CHRB wants you to benefit from your participation in California horse racing by making the best contribution possible to ensure the integrity and high caliber of racing continues. If the CHRB's staff can be of assistance to you in any way, do not hesitate to call on them.

BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE CHRB'S MEDICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

- (1) No horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any drug substance, its metabolites or analogues which are foreign to the horse except as provided by the CHRB's rules. (Reference CHRB Rule 1843(a)).
- (2) No drug substance shall be administered to a horse which is entered to compete in a race to be run in this State, by any means, except when specifically authorized in conformance with the CHRB's rules. (Reference CHRB Rule 1843(a)(b)).
- (3) Not more than one of the following authorized non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substances (NSAID's) may be administered to a horse which is entered to race. (Reference CHRB Rule 1844(c)).
 - (a) **Phenylbutazone** administered in a dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.
 - (b) **Flunixin** administered in a dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 0.5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.
 - (c) **Ketoprofen** administered in a dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 50 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.
- (4) The official urine test sample may contain **one** of the following eight drug substances, their metabolites or analogs, in an amount that does not exceed the specified levels.
 - (1) Acepromazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter
 - (2) Albuterol; 1 nanogram per milliliter
 - (3) Atropine; 10 nanograms per milliliter
 - (4) Benzocaine; 50 nanograms per milliliter
 - (5) Mepivacaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter
 - (6) Procaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter
 - (7) Promazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter
 - (8) Salicylates; 750 micrograms per milliliter

Official **blood test samples shall not contain** any of the drug substances or their metabolites or analogs listed in Section (4) above.

- (5) No person on the racing premises, other than a veterinarian licensed by the CHRB, shall have in his or her possession any equipment for hypodermic administration or be in possession of any other prescription drug substance which can be administered to a horse except when such drug substance has been prescribed by a veterinarian and is properly labeled. (Reference CHRB Rule 1864 and 1890).
- (6) No person other than a California-licensed veterinarian, who has obtained a license from the CHRB, may administer any treatment or medication to a horse which is located on association grounds, unless it is a feed supplement approved by the CHRB official veterinarian, or a drug substance prescribed and properly labeled by a veterinarian. (Reference CHRB Rule 1840).
- (7) A test finding by a CHRB approved analytical laboratory of a prohibited drug substance, as defined in the CHRB's rules and regulations, in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the drug, chemical, or other substance was administered to the horse and was carried in the body of the animal while participating in a race. (Reference CHRB Rule 1843(d)).
- (8) A trainer shall be the absolute insurer that a horse in his or her care is free from any drug substance prohibited by the CHRB's rules. (Reference CHRB Rule 1887).

The foregoing constitutes the basic statement of the medication rules and regulations which will be explained in more detail in later sections of this booklet.

THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

The official veterinarian is appointed by the CHRB as its veterinary representative at the race meeting. The official veterinarian maintains a liaison with the association veterinarian, whom the racing association selects, and with the veterinarians who are practicing on the grounds.

The official veterinarian will assist you with information on veterinary procedures and medication instructions and will, if appropriate, consult with your veterinarian as to any unusual veterinary problem or treatment. The official veterinarian is authorized to permit race day treatment in emergencies and may only authorize such treatment in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Board.

Do not hesitate to contact the official veterinarian if you have doubts about a medication, unusual veterinary problems, or if you suspect that your horse has been medicated improperly.

CONTROL OF DRUG AND MEDICATION USE

All drug substances and medications of any nature, administered by any means, whether injectable, oral, topical or inhalant, are governed by the CHRB's rules when used on a race horse within a licensed racing inclosure or an auxiliary stabling area of a race meeting. To prevent misuse of drugs and medications, the administration to a race horse of any drug, medication or foreign substance must be reported to the official veterinarian on a Confidential Veterinarian Report by every practicing veterinarian. When the trainer or his or her employees administer any medication, the trainer has the responsibility to insure that such administration is reported. The veterinary practitioner is also required to report on the Confidential Veterinarian Report any medication prescribed or dispensed for use by a trainer. By means of the Confidential Veterinarian Report, the official veterinarian may be able to

identify the source of therapeutic medication that has been detected in a post-race test.

REPORTING OF MEDICATION:

THE CONFIDENTIAL VETERINARIAN'S REPORT

Confidential Veterinarian's Report forms are *furnished by the Board* to every veterinarian practicing within the racing inclosure and the approved auxiliary stabling areas. Veterinarians **must** report each instance where a race horse is administered any medication, or where medication is dispensed for the use on any horse, or when a prescription and instructions are issued for use on a horse. The reports are confidential. They are reviewed by the official veterinarian. The Confidential Veterinarian Reports are also used for statistical analysis for a race meeting. Information on a specific treatment or specific horse is not released except when necessary for a hearing or any investigation by the Board or the stewards.

The Confidential Veterinarian Reports **must** be turned into the official veterinarian in person or deposited in the locked container provided for such reports on a daily basis by each practicing veterinarian. **Trainers must** report their administration of medication to a horse either through their veterinarian or directly to the official veterinarian at least four hours before the first race.

You are reminded that all medications must be properly reported and that the detection of **any** unauthorized medication in a post-race sample is a grounds for disciplinary action against the trainer and any other person having care or custody of the horse.

VETERINARIAN'S LIST

The Veterinarian's List is the responsibility of the official veterinarian. It is used to maintain a statewide record of unfit horses. It is not a punitive device but is for the welfare of the horses, safety of riders and drivers, protection of the betting public, and to protect the interest of the owners.

The "list" consists of horses determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to illness, unsoundness, injury or bleeding. When a horse is placed on the list, the trainer shall be notified within 72 hours. A horse placed on the list is ineligible to start in a race and shall be removed only after having demonstrated to the satisfaction of the official veterinarian that the horse is fit to race and capable of exerting its best effort in a race. Horses may be required to demonstrate their physical fitness in an acceptable workout regardless of how long they have been on the list. ***Appointments for workout must be made at least one day in advance with the official veterinarian.*** Be advised that a post-workout examination may include sampling for drug testing purposes. Medication levels cannot exceed levels established by the CHRB.

CHRB OFFICIAL EQUINE MEDICAL RECORD

The official veterinarian shall maintain a continuing record of the health and fitness to race of each horse which is entered to race. This equine medical record includes the reports of all official examinations of the horse and horses which are on the bleeders list, the official veterinarian's list and any other pertinent data.

TRAINER RESPONSIBILITY

Trainers are responsible for the care and condition of the horses in their custody, and for all stalls, tack boxes, and tack rooms under their control. Trainers are responsible for the acts of their employees and are presumed to know all the laws relating to horse racing, and the rules and regulations and orders of the Board. Trainers **shall** maintain security over the horses in their custody, with specific care to any horse which is entered to race that day.

Every trainer has a responsibility to be fully aware of any medication given a horse in their care. Trainers **must** maintain control over those oral or topical medications which they or their employees may have occasion to administer to a horse pursuant to the directions of a veterinarian.

Both CHRB rules and the California Penal Code forbid the use of a prohibited drug substance on a race horse entered to race. The Penal Code states that any person who knowingly **enters** any horse in a race within a period of 24 hours after any drug has been administered to the horse for the purpose of increasing or retarding the speed of such horse is **guilty of a felony**. CHRB rules specify that the findings in an official test sample of a prohibited drug substance is a violation of the trainer insurer rule and the trainer of the horse will be held responsible.

Please note that the administration of drug substances many hours or days before the time that the horse races and is tested **does not relieve** the trainer of the responsibility for a finding of a prohibited drug substance in the official test sample.

DEFENSE TO TRAINER INSURER RULE: MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

A trainer or other person who is charged with a violation of Rule 1887, Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse, may, in the course of the hearing, present mitigating circumstances in defense to the trainer insurer rule. The burden of producing evidence of mitigating circumstances is upon the accused licensee, and while not all encompassing, the following are examples of situations which may constitute mitigating circumstances:

- (a) Evidence of accidental or environmental contamination of feed and other substances, **unless** it is shown that the accidental or environmental contamination:
 - (1) could have been prevented had reasonable precautions been taken; and
 - (2) the accused licensee would be the person expected to take such reasonable precautions; and
 - (3) the accused licensee failed to take such reasonable precautions.
- (b) Evidence of third party tampering. Mitigating circumstances may be found to exist where a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing establishes to the satisfaction of the stewards that the presence of the drug substance detected was the result of third party intervention or tampering with the horse which the accused licensee could not reasonably have been expected to prevent, as described in Rule 1888(c).

- (c) Changes in Testing Procedures. Changes in the levels specified for the authorized drug substances in 1844(e), as a result of changes in testing methodologies, will be publicly noticed prior to adoption.
- (d) Residue Levels of Therapeutic Medication. If administered under the direction or prescription of a licensed veterinarian, levels of those therapeutic substances, specifically authorized in Rule 1844, and not exceeding the levels designated in urine test samples, shall be considered as authorized medication. Levels found in excess of those prescribed in Rule 1844 shall be considered violations of that rule.

DISQUALIFICATION AND PURSE REDISTRIBUTION

For purposes of CHRB Rule 1859.5, the stewards shall disqualify a horse from a race and redistribute the purse where the drug substance found in the official test sample is determined to be in Class 1 through 3, **and** is determined to be in violation of Rules 1843 and 1844. Disqualification shall occur regardless of culpability for the condition of the horse.

WRITTEN FINDINGS

In any hearing in which a decision is rendered with respect to disciplinary action for medication violations, the decision will include written findings of fact upon which the stewards' decision is based.

DRUG SUBSTANCES

Drug substances means all substances, or their metabolites, except those which exist naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentration. For the purposes of this booklet, drug substances are separated into four categories: Prohibited drug substances; drug substances-medications; authorized drug substances and limitations; and unauthorized drug substances.

PROHIBITED DRUG SUBSTANCES

A prohibited drug substance is:

Any drug, substance, medication or chemical foreign to the horse, whether natural or synthetic, or a metabolite or analog thereof, whose use is not expressly authorized by the CHRB.

Any drug substance, medication or chemical authorized by the CHRB in excess of the authorized level or other restrictions as set forth in the CHRB's rules and regulations.

You are advised that regardless of the amount of time between the administration of a prohibited drug substance, and the race in which the horse runs and is tested, ***the trainer is responsible*** for a positive finding. CHRB rules deem that a finding of a prohibited drug substance in a test sample is a violation of the trainer insurer rule and the trainer of the horse will be held responsible.

Most prohibited drug substances dissipate rapidly in the horse's system and may not create a problem when properly administered by a veterinarian for therapeutic reasons. However, some substances will remain in the horse for more than a week and special care must be taken to assure that all prohibited drug substances are cleared from the horse's system before it competes in a race.

Prohibited drug substances are sometimes found in proprietary over-the-counter veterinary preparations and feed supplements, including vitamin and mineral supplements which might be thought to be innocuous. Therefore trainers are warned against placing trust in preparations that do not have a complete listing of ingredients on their label. Do not be misled by the word "natural" on over-the-counter preparations. Morphine, cocaine, caffeine, and ephedrine are all "natural" occurring substances.

The CHRB has categorized prohibited drug substances in seven classifications, ranging from drug substances with high abuse potential to therapeutic medications. You are advised that in the event a prohibited drug substance is detected in a test sample, the stewards, when adjudicating a hearing for the finding of the drug substance, will consider the classification level of the detected substance. The seven classes are as follows:

NOTE: Those drugs denoted in classes 2 through 6 with a () and italicized are recognized as legitimate therapeutic agents, generally accepted by the veterinary and scientific communities, as having pharmacologic activity with the potential to alter athletic performance. Recognizing that residues of such substances may occur in urine beyond the period of pharmacologic activity, the CHRB shall designate levels in post-race urine samples for those specified substances below which, no adjudicative action will be taken. No plasma levels of these specified drug substances are authorized within the rules of the CHRB.*

CLASS 1

Class 1 drug substances are drug substances not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), for use or sale in the United States, and drug substances both medicinal and non-medicinal which have high abuse potential. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, stimulant and depressant drug substances, including opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Schedule I and Schedule II drugs listed in Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 1308.11 and 1308.12, respectively, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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EXAMPLES:

Alfentanil	Hydromorphone	Metopon
Amphetamine	Hydroamphetamine	Nikethamide
Anileridine	Levorphanol	Oxycodone
Apomorphine	Mazindol	Pemoline
Carfentanil	Meperidine	Pentylentetrazol
Cocaine	Mephentermine	Phenazocine
Dextromoramide	Metaraminol	Phencyclidine
Diamorphine	Methadone	Phendimetrazine
Ethylmorphine	Methamphetamine	Picrotoxin
Etorphine	Methaqualone	Strychnine
Fentanyl	Methylphenidate	Sufentanil

Examples of drugs not approved by the FDA for sale or use in the United States:

Viloxazine
Nefopam

CLASS 2

Class 2 drug substances are drug substances which are pharmacologically active in altering consciousness or the psychic state, or therapeutic drug substances with potential for abuse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to:

- Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.
- Non-opiate psychotropic drugs.
- Drug substances which have as their major pharmacological effect - stimulation of the central nervous system.
- Drug substances which have as their major pharmacological effect - depression of the central nervous system.
- Antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs.
- Neuromuscular blocking agents.
- Parenteral local anesthetics, excluding procaine.
- Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve blocking agents.

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EXAMPLES:

<i>*Acepromazine</i>	Barbituates	Imipramine
Acetophenazine	Bupivacine	Ketamine
Acetylcarbromol	Butorphanol	Lidocaine
Adinazolam	Caffeine	<i>*Mepivacine</i>
Alcuronium	Chlordiazepoxide	Midazolam
Alphaprodine	Chlorpromazine	Nalbuphine
Alpidem	Clomipramine	Pentazocine
Alprazolam	Detomidine	<i>*Promazine</i>
Althesin	Dezocine	Reserpine
Amisulpride	Diazepam	Succinylcholine
Amitriptyline	Ephedrine	Xylazine
Amobarbital	Haloperidol	

CLASS 3

Class 3 drug substances are drug substances whose major pharmacological effects are on the cardiovascular, respiratory and/or autonomic nervous systems. These drug substances include, but are not limited to:

- a. Bronchodilators.
- b. Procaine.
- c. Antihistamines that exert an excitatory or depressant action on the central nervous system.
- d. Primary vasodilators or hypotensive agents.
- e. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmics.
 1. Cardiac glycosides.
 2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium and propranolol).
- f. Topical Anesthetics - agents not available in injectable formulations.

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EXAMPLES:

<i>*Albuterol</i>	Doxapram	<i>*Procaine</i>
Aminophylline	Glycopyrrolate	Promethazine
Atenolol	Homatropine	Quinidine
<i>*Atropine</i>	Isoproterenol	Scopolamine
<i>*Benzocaine</i>	Meclizine	Salbutamol
Carbamepazine	Metaproterenol	Terbutaline
Digitoxin	Phenylpropanolamine	Timolol
Digoxin	Pirbuterol	Verapamil

CLASS 4

Class 4 drug substances are drug substances which are approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), for human use or used under extra-label guidelines as defined by the FDA. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, human-labeled non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, antihistamines, and some analgesics:

- a. Non-opiate drug substances which have a mild central analgesic effect.
- b. Drug substances, pharmacologically active on the autonomic nervous system, not affecting the central nervous system, cardiovascular, or respiratory systems.
 1. Drug substances used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.
 2. Drug substances used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
 3. High ceiling and loop diuretics, other than those authorized by the CHRB, and carbonic anhydrase inhibitors.
 4. Drug substances which have a major pharmacological effect on the central nervous system vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
- c. Antihistamines whose pharmacological action is mediated by H1-receptors.

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EXAMPLES:

Aminocaproic acid	Ibuprofen
Bumetanide	Indomethacin
Chlorpheniramine	Ketorolac
Chlorthalidone	Naphazoline
Dextromethorphan	Pyrilamine
Diclofenac	Tolmetin
Diltiazem	Tranexamic acid
Ethacrynic acid	Tripelennamine
Fenoprofen	

CLASS 5

Class 5 drug substances are drug substances which have accepted therapeutic use in the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, approved for equine veterinary use by the FDA, but not authorized by the CHRB.

- a. Expectorants with minimal other pharmacologic action.
- b. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substances (NSAID's) approved for veterinary use in the United States but not authorized by the CHRB.

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EXAMPLES:

Acetaminophen	Camphor	Meclofenamic Acid	* <i>Salicylates</i>
Acetylsalicylic acid	Dipyrrone	Naproxien	

Authorized Decision Levels for Therapeutic Substances in Classes 2-5:

The CHRB recognizes therapeutic agents in classes 2-5 with urinary levels of detection representing reasonable confidence of the absence of pharmacologic activity which may alter athletic performance.

Drug Substance	Level of Detection
	(ng/ml = nannograms per milliliter) (ug/ml = micrograms per milliliter)
Acepromazine	25 ng/ml
Albuterol	1 ng/ml
Atropine	10 ng/ml
Benzocaine	50 ng/ml
Mepivacaine	10 ng/ml
Procaine	10 ng/ml
Promazine	25 ng/ml
Salicylates	750 ug/ml

CLASS 6

Class 6 drug substances are drug substances which are therapeutically used in the maintenance of the health care of the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, skeletal muscle relaxants, mucolytic agents, glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, osmotic and thiazide diuretics, anabolic and androgenic steroids, and specific peripheral vasodilators appearing in official test samples, as well as authorized medication exceeding the authorized levels as established in Rule 1844(c)(1-4) of the CHRB's rules.

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EXAMPLES:

Altrenogest	Dimethylsulphoxide	Nandrolone
Ambroxol	Flumethasone	<i>*Phenylbutazone</i>
Betamethasone	<i>*Flunixin</i>	Prednisolone
Boldenone	Hydrochlorthiazide	Prednisone
Dantrolene	Isoxsuprine	Stanozolol
Dembrexine	<i>*Ketoprofen</i>	Triamcinolone
Dexamethasone	Mannitol	Trichlormethiazide
	Methocarbamol	

CLASS 7

Class 7 drug substances are drug substances which are routinely used therapeutically to maintain the health of the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, anthelmintic agents other than phenothiazine derivatives, oral adsorbent antidiarrheal agents, antihistamines whose pharmacological action is mediated by H₂-receptors, antimicrobial such as sulfonamides, tetracyclines, and anti-fungal agents.

Class 7 recognizes specific therapeutic medications whose regular administration is essential to the

maintenance of the health of the horse while participating in racing and/or training. These substances are generally accepted by the veterinary and scientific communities as having specific pharmacologic activity when administered in therapeutic dosages. When used within therapeutic limits, the presence of such drug substances in an animal at the time of participation are generally accepted by the scientific community as not altering a horse's athletic performance. Disciplinary action would be taken if such substances appear in an animal at levels exceeding those generally acknowledged in the scientific literature to be therapeutic, or in levels which would compromise the analytical procedures used in drug testing.

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EXAMPLES:

Amikacin	Febantel	Pectin
Amoxicillin	Gentamycin	Polyethylene glycol
Ampicillin	Griseofulvin	Pyrantel
Avermectins	Hyaluronidase	Ranitidine
Benzimidazoles	Iodides	Sodium chromoglycate
Bismuth subsalicylate	Kaolin	Sulphonamides
Chloramphenicol	Neomycin	Tetracycline
Cimetidine	Nitrofurans	Thiabendazole
Dihydrostreptomycin	Nystatin	Trimethoprim
Erytromycin	Omeprazole	Trypsin

DRUG SUBSTANCES - MEDICATIONS

In addition to the **drugs** as defined by the Penal Code, or prohibited drug substances as defined by the Board, there is an almost limitless number of medications and therapeutic health aids for the horse which the Board defines as drug substances or medications.

No drug substance shall be administered to a horse entered to race by any means except as provided in CHRB rules. Exceptions are very limited.

The detection of **any** drug substance in the body fluids or tissues of a horse taken as a test sample is deemed a violation of the CHRB's rules, unless that drug substance is within the exceptions and is also within the authorized quantitative limit for such substance.

AUTHORIZED DRUG SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS

An authorized drug substance of accepted therapeutic value as a medication may be administered by a veterinarian, or administered as prescribed by a veterinarian when the official veterinarian has given specific authorization for use, pursuant to a controlled medication program for a particular horse as recommended by the practicing veterinarian. The authorized drug substance may be administered after the horse is entered to race but in no event later than **24 hours before post time** of the race in which the horse is entered.

There are three approved NSAID drug substances and eight therapeutic drug substances which are authorized for use, provided such use is within the limitations required for each. **No more than one**

approved NSAID may be administered to a horse which is entered to race and shall be only one of the following:

Phenylbutazone administered in such dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.

Flunixin administered in such dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 0.5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.

Ketoprofen administered in such dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 50 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.

These 3 authorized NSAID drug substances may be administered after the horse is entered to race but in no event later than 24 hours before post time of the race in which the horse is entered.

The official **urine** test sample may contain **one** of the following drug substances, their metabolites or analogs, in an amount that does not exceed specified levels. Official **blood** test samples shall not contain any of the drug substances listed below, or their metabolites or analogs. These drug substances may not be administered by any means to a horse within 48 hours of the post time of the race in which the horse is entered. (Reference CHRB Rule 1843.5)

Acepromazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter

Albuterol; 1 nanogram per milliliter

Atroprine; 10 nanograms per milliliter

Benzocaine; 50 nanograms per milliliter

Mepivacine; 10 nanograms per milliliter

Procaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter

Promazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter

Salicylates; 750 micrograms per milliliter

The finding in the test sample of the foregoing authorized drug substances is not a violation provided that all the following conditions are met:

The official veterinarian has given authorization for its use on a particular horse pursuant to a controlled medication program as requested by the practicing veterinarian.

The administration of the drug substance has been properly reported to the official veterinarian by either the veterinarian or trainer of the horse.

The plasma test sample of the horse contains only **one** authorized NSAID drug substance in an amount that **does not** exceed the specified limit for that drug.

A finding in the test sample of a drug substance where the conditions are **not** met constitutes a violation of the medication regulations for which a disciplinary penalty may be imposed on the trainer, or on a responsible employee of the trainer, or the veterinarian found to have administered the drug substance. Additionally, the official veterinarian may withdraw the horse from a controlled medication program, may direct that a different approved drug substance be used, or that the dosage

amount of the drug substance be reduced.

UNAUTHORIZED DRUG SUBSTANCES

Any drug that is **not** classified as authorized in accordance with CHRB rules and regulations is by definition an unauthorized drug substance. No drug substance other than the three authorized NSAID's, the eight therapeutic drug substances with authorized decision levels (see page.....), bleeder medications if authorized, and those substances permitted under CHRB Rule 1843.5, Medication, Drugs and Other Substances Permitted After Entry in A Race, may be administered to a horse within 48 hours of post time. Detection of any such substance, ***regardless of when administered***, is a violation of CHRB rules.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TEST SAMPLES

Blood and urine test samples are taken daily from the winner of every race, from horses finishing second and third in any stakes race with a gross purse of \$40,000 or more, and from nine other horses selected or designated from the racing program by the stewards or the official veterinarian. Additional horses may be selected at the discretion of the stewards or the official veterinarian. The additional horses selected for testing are usually made up of random selections, beaten favorites and other horses that do not run according to their form. Random testing is your best assurance that everyone follows the same rules that you do. In addition to horses selected for testing all claimed horses will have a blood sample taken for testing.

The official racing laboratory retains, and preserves by freezing, test samples for the purpose of making future analysis of the test sample at the discretion of the Board. The fact that you have collected purse money is **not** deemed a finding that no foreign substance has been administered to the horses or detected in any test sample from that horse.

POST-RACE TESTING

Multiple horses from each race may be designated for testing. Selection of horses to be tested will not necessarily be based on the order of finish. Trainers should, therefore, insure that grooms or handlers are prepared to go to the test barn with each horse that races. They should be equipped with their license, a halter, and a shank. *Any licensee who does not display their license badge will not be allowed into the test barn. Owners and trainers are **not exempt** from this requirement.*

Horses selected for testing should be taken ***immediately*** to the test barn. Minor injuries such as grabbed quarters or minor lameness will be evaluated by the official veterinarian at the test barn. The practicing veterinarian will be called to attend any horse that requires treatment while it is in the test barn. The horse ambulance that contains a horse that is injured during the running of a race and has been designated for testing will stop at the test barn, or contact the test barn at those tracks where the ambulance can not conveniently reach it, to permit the drawing of a blood sample.

A claimed horse shall remain under the custody of the ***former trainer***. The horse will not be turned over to the new trainer until all samples have been taken, witnessed and sealed. The claimant must bring a delivery slip to Receiving Barn/Test barn immediately after the running of the race.

SPLIT SAMPLE PROGRAM

In addition to the blood and urine samples collected by the Board for official testing, the Board will maintain and designate a portion of the sample as the split sample.

If there is a positive finding by the official laboratory the trainer will be given the opportunity to have the split sample tested at one of the Board-approved laboratories.

If the findings by the Board-approved laboratory fails to confirm the presence of a prohibited drug substance as reported by the official laboratory, it shall be presumed that the prohibited drug substance *was not* present in the official sample.

If the findings by the Board-approved laboratory confirm the findings of the prohibited drug substance as reported by the official laboratory, then it shall be presumed that the prohibited drug substance *was* present.

CHRB Rule 1859.25, Split Sample Testing, provides details of the Board's Split Sample Program.

PRE-RACE TESTING FOR THERAPEUTIC MEDICATIONS

All requests for pre-race testing must be made using one of two methods:

- (a) If requests for pre-race testing are made *on the day of entry*, samples to be tested should be received by the official laboratory at least 36 hours *prior to noon (12:00 p.m.)* of the scheduled race day. For weekend or holiday testing, 24 hours advance notice must be given. All requests must include the name of a specific drug to be tested, the amount administered, route of administration and the time the sample was collected. Requests for testing by the owner, trainer or veterinarian are to be made directly to the official laboratory.

Once all arrangements have been completed between the official laboratory and the owner, trainer or veterinarian, it is the responsibility of the requestor to obtain the sample to be tested and to ensure transportation to the laboratory. The owner, trainer or veterinarian is responsible for informing the official veterinarian of a pre-race test sample. Sample containers may be obtained from the official veterinarian. Results of the test will not be forwarded to the CHRB. It is the horsemen's responsibility to ensure the accuracy of the identification of any sample submitted for testing.

- (b) If requests for pre-race testing are made *prior to entry*, samples to be tested should be received by the official laboratory at least *two (2) working* days prior to entry, to ensure that results will be returned by entry day. For weekend or holiday testing, 24 hours advanced notice must be given. All requests must include the name of a specific drug to be tested, the amount administered, route of administration and the time the sample was collected. Please check with the official laboratory for testing fees for requests made under this item. Requests for testing by the owner or trainer are to be made directly to the official laboratory.

Once all arrangements have been completed between the official laboratory and the

owner, trainer or veterinarian, it will be the responsibility of the requestor to obtain the sample to be tested and they may, if time permits, give it to the official veterinarian for transportation to the laboratory. Otherwise, the requestor must ensure transportation to the laboratory for timely results. The official laboratory will contact the official veterinarian providing clearance for sending the sample to the laboratory if the sample is to be sent via the official veterinarian. Horsemen should understand that it is their responsibility to ensure the accuracy of the identification of any sample submitted for testing.

Pre-race testing costs shall be borne by the requestor. Payments must be received prior to the release of test results. Requests made on the ***day of entry*** will cost approximately \$80 and requests made ***prior to entry*** will cost approximately \$40.

Once the sample is received, the laboratory will conduct the necessary testing and will notify only the person(s) designated on the request form. It is the requesting party's responsibility to be available for notification of test results.

Horsemen should understand that the pre-race testing program is provided as a courtesy by the CHRB. A negative pre-race test result ***does not*** in any way modify the Board's standards regarding permitted drug substances, post-race testing, the consequences flowing from positive tests and the responsibility of trainers for the condition of the horse. This includes, but is not limited to, the following: it ***does not*** modify the Board's standards regarding the presence in the horse of drug substances not specifically permitted by the Board (CHRB Rules 1840 et seq.); it ***does not*** modify the Board's post race testing program (Business and Professions Code Section 19577; CHRB Rules 1859, 1859.25 and 1859.5); it ***does not*** modify the responsibility of trainers for the condition of the horse or provide a defense to CHRB Rules 1887 & 1888; it ***does not*** modify the Board's responsibility and power regarding disqualification and redistribution of purses upon a finding of a positive test for the presence of a prohibited drug substance (Business and Professions Code Section 19582.5 & CHRB Rule 1859.5).

The pre-race testing program should not be considered a part of, nor affiliated with, the existing CHRB primary or complementary drug testing programs

BLEEDER LIST PROGRAM

There are horses that exhibit symptoms of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) which, with proper treatment, may be fit and able to compete in races. A horse which during or following a race, or during or following exercise, is found to be bleeding from one or both nostrils, or is found to have bled internally, is eligible to be placed on a bleeder list and treated on race day to control or relieve EIPH during its race. To obtain authorization for race day treatment of a bleeder, you must obtain a Certificate of Examination from the official veterinarian who will then place the horse on the official bleeder list. A Bleeder approval slip must be submitted to the official veterinarian before entry. Once on the list, a horse may be removed from it only upon the direction of the official veterinarian, who ***must*** certify in writing to the Board, their recommendation for removal of the horse. The list is a statewide list and applies to ***all*** race meetings in California.

If a horse on the bleeder list is assigned its regular stall as its detention stall, the stall ***must*** be posted with a yellow detention stall sign after the injection has been administered, and ***must*** be under direct

observation of a responsible licensed employee of the trainer or the owner. Trainers are again reminded that the responsibility for the condition, care and handling of the race horse remains with the trainer.

DETENTION STALL

Every trainer who has a horse on the bleeder list that is to be administered bleeder medication in accordance with CHRB rules, must obtain a detention stall assignment from the official veterinarian and a detention stall sign. The trainer **must** post the sign in a readily visible location at the detention stall **and** have a responsible licensed person remain in close proximity to the stall between the time the horse is administered bleeder medication and the time it leaves for the receiving barn or paddock in preparation for a race. Close proximity means the licensed person **must** be in a position to observe and to prevent any unauthorized person from approaching the horse. If the horse is found to be unattended or to have been tampered with while in the detention stall, the trainer will be deemed negligent in the performing of required duties.

No unauthorized person shall approach the posted detention stall. If any unauthorized person does approach the posted detention stall, a report of the incident is to be made immediately to either the official veterinarian, the stewards, or a Board investigator.

BLEEDERS STABLED OFF GROUNDS

Any horse on the California bleeder list which is not stabled on the grounds of the racing facility where it is to race, and which is stabled at an auxiliary stabling area or at another approved location, **must** be brought onto the grounds of the racing facility where it is scheduled to compete at least five hours before post time for the race in which it is entered, or no later than two hours prior to the first post, or within guidelines set forth by the CHRB and/or official veterinarian.

BLEEDER TREATMENT

Horses on the official bleeder list **must** be treated at least 4 hours before post time with bleeder medication, which may be furosemide, or conjugated estrogens (Premarin). Bleeder medication **must** be administered in the manner and at a dose level approved by the official veterinarian. Furosemide by oral administration **is not** permitted for such purposes. Bleeder medication is administered by your regular veterinarian, and may be witnessed by the official veterinarian or his designee. Veterinarians who administer bleeder medication to a horse **must** notify the official veterinarian of such administration no later than 2 hours before the post time of the race for which the horse is entered.

RECIPROCITY OF BLEEDER LIST

A horse, designated as a bleeder, shipped into California from another racing jurisdiction **must** comply with California rules. However, a horse on a bleeder list in another racing jurisdiction **may** be automatically placed on the California bleeder list if the jurisdiction from which it was shipped qualified it as a certified bleeder using the criteria corresponding with the rules of the CHRB, and a current certificate from the jurisdiction where it was confirmed on the bleeder list is presented to the official veterinarian. A California Certificate of Examination of a horse on the California bleeder list may be accepted in other States on a reciprocal basis.

RACE DAY ROUTINE:

HORSES STABLED OFF THE GROUNDS

Trainers shipping in to race must let both the receiving barn and the stable office know the location of the horse for morning exam by 6:00 a.m. race day.

PRE-RACE EXAMINATION FOR FITNESS TO RACE

On the day or night your horse is scheduled to race, the official veterinarian and/or the association veterinarian will examine it for fitness to race. The examination is to be made no less than two hours before the post time for the race in which the horses will compete. To facilitate the inspection, the trainer or his or her employee **must** take the temperature of the horse to be inspected. The information as to the horse's exact temperature and the time the temperature was taken **must** be available for the examining veterinarian. All poultices, mud and/or bandages **must** be removed from the legs before the examining veterinarian arrives. The examining veterinarian will examine the horse's legs, its physical condition and observe its eyes. The horse will be observed while at rest and in motion. To facilitate the examination, the trainer or a responsible employee **must** be present to lead the horse or comply with other instructions of the examining veterinarian. All trainers are reminded of their responsibility to assure that the horse is ready to run and in a physical condition to exert its best efforts during the race. If the examining veterinarian determines that the horse is not fit to race, he or she will recommend the horse be declared (scratched) from the race in which it is entered.

RECEIVING BARN

Trainers **must** have their horses at the receiving barn at the time designated by the stewards. Failure of a horse to be at the receiving barn, at the designated time **may** result in a scratch. Trainers are responsible for having their horses to the receiving area at the appointed time. Check with the racing office or official veterinarian's office for a listing of times for arrival to that area. In the receiving barn, the horse identifier, horseshoe inspector and official veterinarian require complete cooperation from the person handling the horse. Failure to cooperate **may** lead to an appearance before the stewards for disciplinary action. The official veterinarian is responsible for the control of the receiving/test barn.

SCRATCHES

A request to scratch a horse for medical reasons (unsound, sick, injured) shall be turned into the racing office before scratch time. In certain instances, the official veterinarian and/or examining veterinarian will be required to examine the horse before it may be officially scratched. Trainers should **always** confirm after they turn in a scratch card to determine if the stewards approved the scratch. The process of turning in a scratch card does not guarantee the horse will automatically be scratched.

Medical scratches for horses stabled off the grounds shall be handled through the office of the official veterinarian at the track. The attending veterinarian shall contact the official veterinarian by phone and, in certain instances, written verification from the attending veterinarian may be required to be submitted.

If a horse is injured or becomes sick following scratch time and requires treatment, the official veterinarian should be contacted before the attending veterinarian proceeds with treatment, unless the case is one of extreme emergency, the horse is stabled off the grounds, or it is after hours and the official veterinarian is unavailable. Again, trainers **must** ensure that the official veterinarian and stewards are properly notified so the horse may be officially scratched.

NERVING

Blocking of nerve functions through use of surgery, alcohol, cryogenic techniques, or any other deadening means, whether to effect a permanent or temporary blocking of nerves, is defined as **nerving** and is subject to reporting requirements, restrictions and prohibitions.

Horses may be "nerved" but nerving is limited to **posterior digital nerves only**. If the nerving procedure is to be done on the race track, it **must** be reported to the racing secretary for proper listing. If the horse is nerved while away from the race track, the trainer **must** register it as a "nerved" horse with the racing secretary on the return of the horse to the race track. Lists of nerved horses are available for inspection in the racing office.

ALTERNATE THERAPY

The general rule in California is that no one may engage in the practice of any of the healing arts unless that person possesses a license issued by the state. The fact that an unlicensed person is a competent practitioner does not preclude the necessity of possessing a license.

Business and Professions Code Section 4826, provides that:

Any person practices veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, and the various branches thereof, when he or she does any one of the following:

“(c) Administers a drug, medicine, appliance or application or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention, cure or relief of a wound, fracture, or bodily injury or disease of animals, **except** where such drug, medicine, appliance or application or treatment is administered by an animal health technician or *an unregistered assistant at the direction of and under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian....*”

ACUPUNCTURE

The Veterinary Practice Act does not authorize the practice of acupuncture on animals by persons who are not licensed as veterinarians by the California Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

Acupuncture or related similar treatments may be used on race horses by licensed veterinarians except on race day. These treatments must be reported on the Confidential Veterinarian's Report.

The Veterinary Practice Act, unlike the Medical Practice Act, does not specifically authorize the practice of chiropractic medicine by unlicensed individuals. (See Business & Professions Code, Section 2145.1.) However, Business and Professions Code Section 4827 provides that:

Nothing in this chapter prohibits any person from:

- (a) Practicing veterinary medicine as a bona fide owner of one's own animals. This exemption applies to the following:*
- (b) The owner's bona fide employees.
- (c) Any person assisting the owner provided that the practice is performed gratuitously.

*CHRB Rule 1840 limits the possession of hypodermic syringes and needles to CHRB licensed veterinarians only

Licensed veterinarians who have a CHRB veterinary license **may** practice chiropractic, physical therapy, acupuncture, massage and other forms of alternate therapies at the race tracks. Persons who are not licensed **may not**. Veterinary assistants who are licensed by the CHRB **may** provide alternate therapy if they are working under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

Lay persons who practice chiropractic, physical therapy, acupuncture, massage and other forms of alternate therapy at the race track **must** have a CHRB veterinary assistant license and work under the direct supervision of a CHRB licensed veterinarian who has examined the horse and prescribed the therapy.

The California Code of Regulations defines direct supervision as "... the supervisor is on the premises in an animal hospital setting or in the same general area in a range setting, the supervisor is quickly and easily available and that the animal has been examined by a veterinarian at such time as good veterinary medical practice requires consistent with the particular delegated animal health care job task."

FEDERAL MEDICATION RESTRICTIONS ON DRUGS AND INJECTION APPLIANCES

Federal Law requires medications to be labeled. Medication **must** be accompanied by a prescription or written authorization for the medication from a veterinarian. Unless you have a prescription and instructions from your veterinarian for the use of a medication, it **may not** be kept within the licensed racing inclosure. Medications that are not properly labeled may be confiscated if found by an investigator of the Board or a track security officer and may subject you to suspension of your license. Trainers are responsible for **all** medications that are in their barns, offices and tack rooms.

State and Federal laws are very severe regarding possession of "controlled substances" (stimulants, depressants and narcotics.) No one other than licensed veterinarians or their licensed assistants may have in their possession any hypodermic needles or syringes used for injection. You may be subject to criminal prosecution for unlawful possession of drugs or appliances used for the injection of drugs as well as suspension of your license. Should you require, for personal medical use, any injectable medication and any appliance for injection, you **must** obtain the permission of the Board.

You are advised that marijuana is a prohibited drug. Anyone in possession of marijuana within a racing inclosure may be subject to suspension of license in addition to criminal prosecution.

DRUG SALESMEN AND TACK SHOPS

No tack shop or drug salesman may offer any medication, drug, or horse feed of any type for sale

within any racing inclosure unless the products offered for sale are listed with the approval of the official veterinarian at that meeting. You are warned to avoid the purchase or use of unknown products from casual vendors. Tack shops located within the inclosure are regularly checked by the official veterinarian to assure that any product carried by the shop is authorized for use by horsemen, but that does not relieve the trainer of the responsibility for the use of the medication on horses in his care. Board rules do require that any veterinary preparation sold at a track tack shop that contains a prohibited drug be labeled to state; “**Caution. Contains a prohibited drug.**” If you purchase a medication or feed supplement that has multiple ingredients or the ingredients are not listed on the label, please check with the official veterinarian and/or your private veterinarian before using it.

TAMPERING

Examine your horses regularly, and especially before a race, for any evidence of lumps or punctures which might be the result of tampering. Visually check your horses for unusual symptoms such as unusual sweating, unusual behavior, lethargy or uncharacteristic nervousness, before a race and by all means notify the official veterinarian of any such symptom. There are very few actual cases of tampering but you should not exclude the possibility. The official veterinarian will examine your horse immediately and will take whatever steps are necessary to protect your interests through investigation and testing where feasible.

VACCINATIONS

The Board strongly suggests that you vaccinate all of your horses with Influenza Vaccine and Rhino Pneumonitis Vaccine at least every 90 days. This will help prevent serious outbreaks of respiratory disease. Please check with your veterinarian.

DEATH OF A HORSE AND POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS

Every horse that suffers a fatal injury on the race track, in training or in competition, and all horses that die or are euthanized from any cause within an area under the jurisdiction of the Board, shall undergo a postmortem examination at one of the California Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories (Davis, San Bernardino, Tulare). This includes live meets, approved auxiliary stabling facilities and approved training centers. In all cases, the practicing veterinarian must notify the official veterinarian of the death of a horse, and provide the official veterinarian with a completed Postmortem Submission Form.

Under this program, the CHRB will be responsible for the costs of the standard necropsy. The racing associations/tracks have consented to be responsible for the costs associated with the transportation of the dead horses to the laboratories. Costs for *any* additional necropsy examinations requested by the owner or trainer including insurance examination and reporting, are the responsibility of the requesting parties.

All postmortem reports are sent to the Executive Director and the official veterinarian. The Board and/or the official veterinarian may distribute copies to the owner, trainer or practicing veterinarian upon request.

IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS:

EIA TEST (COGGINS TEST)

The Bureau of Animal Health of the California Department of Food and Agriculture requires an official health certificate for a horse entering the state. The health certificate *must* specify that the horse has been tested negative for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) within six months prior to the date of entry into California. The EIA test, generally known as the Coggins Test, *must* be presented to the official veterinarian's office when the horse arrives at the race track. No horse brought into California will be permitted to start in a race at any California racing facility unless this requirement has been met or a blood sample has been drawn and submitted for testing.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENT

The Bureau of Animal Health requires that every case of a contagious equine disease be immediately reported. You should make this report through the official veterinarian at the meeting.

The CHRB may require the testing for other infectious diseases at is deems necessary.

HORSE IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Certificate of Foal Registration, Eligibility Certificate or Registration Certificate for a horse *must* be submitted to the racing secretary of the race meeting where you intend to participate. Check the certificate before delivery to make sure that the correct certificate is delivered, that the certificate shows the true current ownership and that the sex and identification markings are accurate for the horse covered by the certificate.

If the horse is a first-time starter, is not tattooed or if any error in markings are found on the certificate, contact the official horse identifier as soon as the horse is brought on the grounds of a licensed race track. California rules require that the official horse identifier prepare a California identification record for each horse eligible to race. To avoid any delay to the entry of your horse in a race, make sure your horse has been properly identified and that all required documents are on file with both the racing secretary and the official horse identifier.

CASTRATION (GELDING) OR OVARIECTOMY (SPAYING) OF HORSES

Castration (gelding) of male horses or ovariectomy (spaying) of female horses *must* be recorded on the official registration papers of the horse and *must* be reported within 72 hours to the official horse identifier and to the racing secretary if the operation is performed on the premises of a race track. If the operation is performed off the grounds, the horse identifier and the racing secretary *must* be notified when the horse is next brought to a race track. The trainer of the horse is responsible to insure that the correct sex of the horse is recorded on the certificate.

PREGNANT MARES AND FILLIES

Mares and fillies that have been bred and are returned to the race track must be identified as *pregnant* on the Registration Certificate. If it is determined that the mare is *not* pregnant the veterinarian making the determination *must* provide that information in writing and the trainer is responsible to provide that documentation to the racing secretary's office so the Registration Certificate can be changed.

**THE RULES AND REGULATIONS
RELATING TO
VETERINARY PRACTICES**

Article 15. Veterinary Practices

Rule

1840	Veterinary Practices and Treatments Restricted.
1841	Veterinarians Under Supervision of Official Veterinarian.
1842	Veterinarian Report.
1843	Medication, Drugs and Other Substances..
1843.1	Prohibited Drug Substances.
1843.2	Classification of Drug Substances.
1843.5	Medication, Drugs and Other Substances Permitted After Entry In A Race.
1844	Authorized Medication.
1845	Bleeder List.
1846	Racing Soundness Examination.
1846.5	Postmortem Examination.
1847	Blocking of Legs.
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1851	List of Nerved Horses.
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1855	Medication Procedures and Related Instructions.
1856	Clean and Sterile Equipment Required.
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1858	Test Sample Required.
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